

**HOW HAS THE UNITED STATES VIOLATED
THE KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT?**

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(Translation from Korean text)

Fourteen years have gone by since ceasefire was effected in Korea on July 27, 1953. The Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded "in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict" and in order to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved".

With the aim of perpetuating its occupation of South Korea and of colonizing the whole of Korea, however, the U.S. side has been violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and pursuing policies of aggression and war in South Korea without interruption.

Because of this, the armistice in Korea has not yet been converted into a durable peace and tension persists.

Particularly of late, the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated premeditated military provocations more frequently against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea while stepping up preparations for another war in South Korea, thus creating a grave situation bearing close resemblance to that in 1950 when they unleashed the war in Korea.

This material gives a brief description of the violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. side up to the present since the armistice.

(1)

The most important question to be settled after the realization of ceasefire in Korea was one of convening a political conference by both sides within three months in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did all it could to make the speedy convocation of the political conference possible.

But, in less than ten days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. government concluded with the South Korean puppet government the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" providing for the "indefinite" stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea in gross violation of the spirit of Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement which envisaged the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

And it was the scheme of the U.S. government from the beginning to frustrate the political conference.

In their joint communiqué issued on August 8, 1953, in connection

with the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" Dulles and Syngman Rhee openly declared that "both governments will withdraw from the political conference after it has been in session for 90 days".

Owing to such obstructive moves of the U.S. government, the political conference was not even convened within the time limit set by the Armistice Agreement. The preliminary talks between both sides for the convocation of the political conference opened at Panmunjom at last in October 1953, but they, too, ended in failure.

In discussing problems such as the agenda of the preliminary talks, the participants of the political conference, the voting procedure, etc., the U.S. side repeatedly put forward preposterous proposals, demanding in a peremptory manner that they be immediately agreed upon, and finally walked out of the conference hall in December 1953.

As a result, the implementation of Article 4 Paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for the convening of a political conference was foiled.

Even after the preliminary talks for the political conference were frustrated, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to exert persevering efforts for the promotion of the peaceful unification of Korea.

To turn the armistice into a durable peace and create favourable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed time and again to the South Korean authorities that North and South Korea reduce the numerical strength of their armies to the minimum and that the North and South Korean authorities declare that they would refrain from resorting to force of arms against each other, and on February 5, 1958, it issued a statement elucidating once again its proposal for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves. The Government of the Chinese People's Republic, in response to this proposal, took the initiative in completely withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from the territory of North Korea by the end of October 1958.

Today no foreign troops remain in the northern part of the country.

But the U.S. army is still squatting in South Korea, continuing their colonial rule and frenziedly stepping up arms expansion and preparations for a new war.

The U.S. side is entirely to blame for the fact that Paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question has not been implemented.

(2)

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides for the prohibition of introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel and combat materiel during the period of the armistice in order to insure the stability of the Korean Armistice.

Paragraph 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that both sides "shall cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel" and "cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition" "in order to insure the stability of the military armistice so as to facilitate the attainment of a peaceful settlement through the holding by both sides of a political conference of a higher level".

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has strictly adhered to these provisions as well as the rest of the armistice provisions.

The U.S. side, however, violated these provisions in every way even before the ink on the signature to the Armistice Agreement dried.

Originally, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had maintained during the armistice talks that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea immediately after the cessation of hostilities since there would be no need for them to remain in Korea.

But the U.S. side insisted on the continued introduction into Korea of foreign troops and military equipment even during the period of the armistice on the plea of "rotation" and "replacement".

Proceeding from its sincere desire to attain an armistice in Korea at an early date, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea agreed that the "rotation" of military personnel shall, for a tentative period, be conducted "on a man-for-man basis" and the "combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type" only through the supervision and inspection of the "Neutral Nations Inspection Teams" at the specific ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 of the Armistice Agreement.

After the cessation of hostilities, the U.S. side embarked upon reinforcing the armed forces in South Korea, introducing large quantities of weapons and expanding armaments on a large scale in violation of these paragraphs of the Agreement.

The U.S. side introduced a large quantity of combat weapons and military equipment into South Korea using various camouflaging devices and through points other than the designated ports of entry.

Such violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. side were revealed by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams on many occasions.

When its violations of the Armistice Agreement were disclosed by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams one after the other, the U.S. side began to hinder the Teams' supervisory and inspection activities in every way.

The Armistice Agreement provides that both sides "shall afford full protection and all possible assistance and cooperation" to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in the carrying out of their activities and insure that they "shall enjoy the freedom and facilities necessary for the proper exercise of their functions".

Nevertheless, the U.S. side refused to permit the members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to inspect the combat weapons to be replaced and thus virtually blocked their inspection activities.

Besides, the U.S. side committed numerous criminal acts against the personnel of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, incessantly resorting to violences against them, menacing their safety and killing them, in an attempt to prevent them from carrying out their work free from fear.

In and after the summer of 1955 the violent attacks on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by the U.S. side reached the extreme.

On August 6, 1955, the U.S. side instigated the South Korean puppet clique to launch threatening demonstrations demanding the withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the five ports of entry where those teams were stationed and in many other places in South Korea simultaneously and to directly raid and demolish the billets of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in Pusan, Inchon, Taegu and Kunsan ports of entry.

After the unbroken series of such criminal outrages the U.S. side forcibly expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea in June 1956 and a year later, in June 1957 it openly declared the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement.

This is a grave violation of Sub-paragraph 13 c, d, g and j and Paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement and Paragraphs 41, 42 and 43 of the same on the functions and authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. It is also a flagrant contravention of Paragraphs 61 and 62 of the Armistice Agreement which strictly prohibit the unilateral

amendment or abrogation of any paragraph or wording of the Armistice Agreement.

Paragraph 61 of the Korean Armistice Agreement solemnly stipulates that "amendments and additions to this Armistice Agreement must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides" and Paragraph 62 clearly prescribes that the articles and paragraphs of this Armistice Agreement "shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides".

This notwithstanding the U.S. side proclaimed its unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement and a series of other provisions concerning the functions of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and, furthermore, whenever it was called to account for this at the Military Armistice Commission meetings, it had the face to claim that "the U.N. Command side considers itself entitled to be relieved of obligations under the relevant provisions"

The United States has taken the course of turning South Korea into an atomic and guided missile base on a full scale and preparing a war after proclaiming the unilateral abrogation of a number of important provisions of the Armistice Agreement including Sub-paragraph 13 d.

The United States reorganized the U.S. divisions in South Korea into pentomic divisions, brought into South Korea U.S. troops from Japan and reorganized them into a pentomic division; it illegally shipped into South Korea various types of atomic weapons and guided missiles such as "Honest John" rockets, 280-mm. atomic guns, "Metador", "Nike-Hercules", "Hawk" and "Lacrosse" guided missiles, and introduced numerous up-to-date military aircraft and vessels of various sizes.

According to Bonesteel, Commander of the "U.N. Force" in South Korea, in 1966 alone the U.S. imperialists brought into South Korea a "Nike Hercules" guided missile battalion and a "Hawk" guided missile battalion, 22 M-48 tanks, 34 8-inch howitzers, 59 howitzers of 105-mm. calibre, 62 howitzers of 155-mm. calibre, 21 F-5A fighter-bombers, 22 C-46 and C-54 airplanes, 29 light airplanes, 1,270 military vehicles of various types, 600 heavy arms including recoilless rifles, several hundred grenade throwers, several naval vessels, radar equipment, an ammunition factory, etc., to equip the South Korean puppet army.

They made a plan to introduce more military equipment and combat materiel this year than last year including over 100 M-48 tanks and 33 naval vessels of various types, and are actively carrying it out.

All these facts show clearly that U.S. imperialism is the main culprit who continues to pursue the policy of aggression and war and intensifies tension in Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

(3)

While contravening the Armistice Agreement in every way, the U.S. side also is incessantly perpetrating provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in flagrant violation of even the provisions of the Armistice Agreement on the prohibition of hostilities and all acts of armed force.

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides that both signatories "shall order and enforce a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea" (Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement), "shall respect the Demilitarized Zone and the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side", "shall respect the waters contiguous to the land area of Korea and shall not engage in blockade of any kind of Korea" and "shall respect the air space over the Demilitarized Zone and over the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side, and over the waters contiguous to both" (Paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of the Armistice Agreement).

In violation of these provisions of the Agreement, the U.S. side, on the ground, perpetrates hostile acts, firing guns into the Demilitarized Zone and our territory at random and infiltrating into our territory its military personnel and armed spies for the purpose of raiding, murdering, incendiarism and kidnapping; in the air it uninterruptedly dispatches its military aircraft into the territorial air of our side for the purpose of reconnaissance and provocative attacks; and on the sea it sends its warships and armed vessels into the coastal waters of our side, firing guns into our coastal areas, attacking our vessels, raiding our fishing boats, killing and abducting our peaceable fishermen.

During the period from July 27, 1953, the day of the signing of the Agreement, up to the present, various hostile acts against our side and other violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. side, against which our side has lodged formal protests alone, number more than 47,400 cases.

To cite a few cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement in recent years;

On May 11, 1963, the U.S. side dispatched rocket launcher No. 311 into the coastal waters of our side, which fired over 800 rocket shells at a peaceable fishing boat of our side killing and wounding five of our

fishermen, and on May 12, 14, 17, 21 and 24, it sent naval vessels into our coastal waters successively and carried out hostile provocations.

On May 17, 1963, a military plane belonging to the U.S. Eighth Army intruded into our territorial air and conducted reconnaissance activities, when it was forced to land in our territory by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army and was captured.

In June and July 1963, the U.S. side committed criminal acts by constantly setting adrift towards our coastal waters in the West Sea various mines including those encased in wooden boxes and scores of cased-in explosives in the form of a tin can, soap case, puff box, tooth paste tube, perfume bottle, fountain pen, etc.

On December 17, 1963 a group of armed personnel belonging to an intelligence corps of the U.S. Eighth Army intruded into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone and made an armed attack on our civil police on patrol duty, wounding one of them.

On January 14, 1964, two U.S. F-86D fighters intruded into the air space of our side, making a scouting flight, when one of them was downed by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army. On the same day, the U.S. side committed another hostile act by sending three F-86 fighters into our air space over the eastern and central sections.

On May 16, 1964, in consideration of the fact that Howze, U.S. Army Commander, admitted the violation of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. pilots who were captured by our side after they had intruded into the air space of our side in May 1963 and apologized for it, pledging that such a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement would not be repeated, our side handed over to the U.S. side the two captured pilots, Captain Ben Weakly Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz.

The U.S. side, however, continues to violate the Armistice Agreement repeatedly even after this.

On July 20, 1964, the U.S. side dispatched a group of armed personnel to our territory, of whom three were captured.

On February 10, 1965, a group of U.S. armed personnel intruded into the territory of our side making an armed attack on our civil police on routine patrol duty. Two of the U.S. armed personnel were captured by our self-defence measures.

On April 28, 1965, a U.S. RB-47 reconnaissance plane intruded into the air space of our side making a scouting flight, when it was downed by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army air force.

On May 18, 1965, a U.S. L-19 scout plane intruded into the air space of our side making a scouting flight, when it was downed by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

The U.S. side sent into the territorial waters of our side 31 vessels including destroyers, rocket launchers, subchasers and landing crafts on 9 occasions from December 2 to December 20, 1965, and 9 vessels of various types including guard-ships, subchasers and minesweepers from December 21 to 28, to perpetrate provocative acts incessantly.

In the period from May 24 to July 10, 1966, the U.S. side committed hostile acts by dispatching gangs of armed spies into our territory on seven occasions for the purpose of killing and kidnapping our personnel and detecting military secrets.

On July 11, 1966, the U.S. side sent an armed commando of three persons into our territory, who raided our civil police personnel on their routine patrol duty but were captured.

The number of military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has rapidly increased especially since U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea in October 1966.

During the five months from last October to the end of March this year, the U.S. side committed armed attacks and gun-firings against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on more than 60 occasions.

During the same period, the U.S. side sent naval vessels of various types into our coastal waters on 200 or more occasions, committing hostile acts.

On October 20, 1966, the U.S. side put four M-47 tanks into action and fired over 30 shells at Jakdo Island of our side at the East Sea. On the same day, it fired more than 220 bullets at our side at the Demilitarized Zone of the central sector and fired mortars on October 23..

On November 8, 1966, the U.S. side dispatched scores of personnel armed with heavy and light machine-guns and rifles into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone at the western sector who raided a sentry post of our side, firing over 2,000 bullets.

On November 22, 1966, escort No. 57 and No. 100I and a convoy guard ship of the U.S. side intruded into our coastal waters at the East Sea, committing naval bombardment.

The U.S. side sent into the coastal waters of our side at the East Sea escorts No. 56 and No. 59 on January 14, 1967; escort No. 53 on January 17; and escorts No. 53 and No. 56 on January 18 respectively, to make provocations. And again on January 19, U.S. escort No. 56 intruded into our coastal waters and committed hostile acts but was sunk by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

On January 19, 1967, F-86D, F-5A and F-86F fighters of the U.S. side intruded into the air space of our side in two-plane formations respectively on three occasions, committing hostile acts.

On January 24, 1967, an A0-1 plane of the U.S. side intruded into our air space and conducted reconnaissance.

On March 12, 1967, the U.S. side fired over 500 bullets at our side in the Demilitarized Zone; and on March 17, it poured over 800 bullets at our side with heavy and light machine-guns.

On April 5, 1967, the U.S. side suddenly made a concentrated firing of machine-guns and automatic weapons at the civil police personnel of our side on their routine patrol duty within our portion of the Demilitarized Zone east of Panmunjom, killing five and wounding another.

On April 13, 1967, the U.S. imperialist aggressors poured more than 3,500 bullets of machine-guns and various other automatic weapons and fired over 250 shells of 81-mm. mortars and 105-mm. howitzers at a civil police sentry post of our side.

On April 17, 1967, the U.S. side fired over 800 bullets at our side from an outpost near the conference area of the Military Armistice Commission.

On April 20, 1967, it shelled at our territory along the Military Demarcation Line with several 60-mm. and 81-mm. mortars in succession.

During the four days from April 18 to 21, the U.S. side fired over 2,300 bullets at our side on as many as 16 occasions from several points within the Demilitarized Zone.

While persisting in such provocations against our side on the ground, at the sea and in the air, the U.S. imperialists have incessantly carried out large-scale military exercises in a simulated attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. side conducted such military exercises on more than 50 occasions in 1966 alone.

Last May, synchronizing with the intensified military provocations by the U.S. Imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, U.S.-Japanese and U.S.-South Korean puppet joint military exercises were staged at the East Sea of Korea.

These criminal manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism undermine the armistice in Korea and gravely threaten peace in Asia.

Besides, the U.S. side undermined and trampled down Sub-paragraphs 51 a and b of the Armistice Agreement on the exchange of the prisoners of war and paragraph 59 of the same which stipulates those displaced civilians scattered in the north and south during the war to "be permitted and assisted" to return home.

The large number of the prisoners of war and displaced civilians of our side whom the U.S. side has detained by force in violation of the Armistice Agreement and the norms of international law are today

undergoing indescribable sufferings and misfortunes in South Korea.

There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. troops to stay in South Korea any longer.

As is solemnly stipulated in the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. troops must pull out of South Korea without delay.

Only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, can tension be removed in Korea, the independent peaceful unification of Korea be accomplished and the people in South Korea be relieved from the misfortunes and sufferings of today.

The strict observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. imperialist forces from South Korea—these are indispensable preconditions for the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's unification.